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October, 1959

the Carolina Farmer

PIRACY AT HUDSON

Duke opens second front in war on co-ops

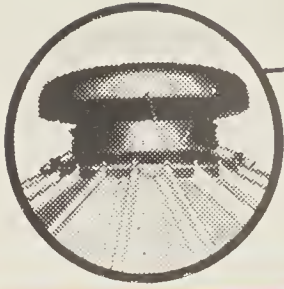
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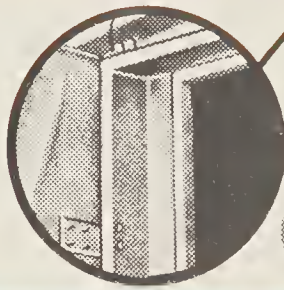
Grain-Saver STORAGE BINS



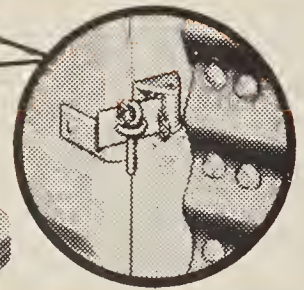
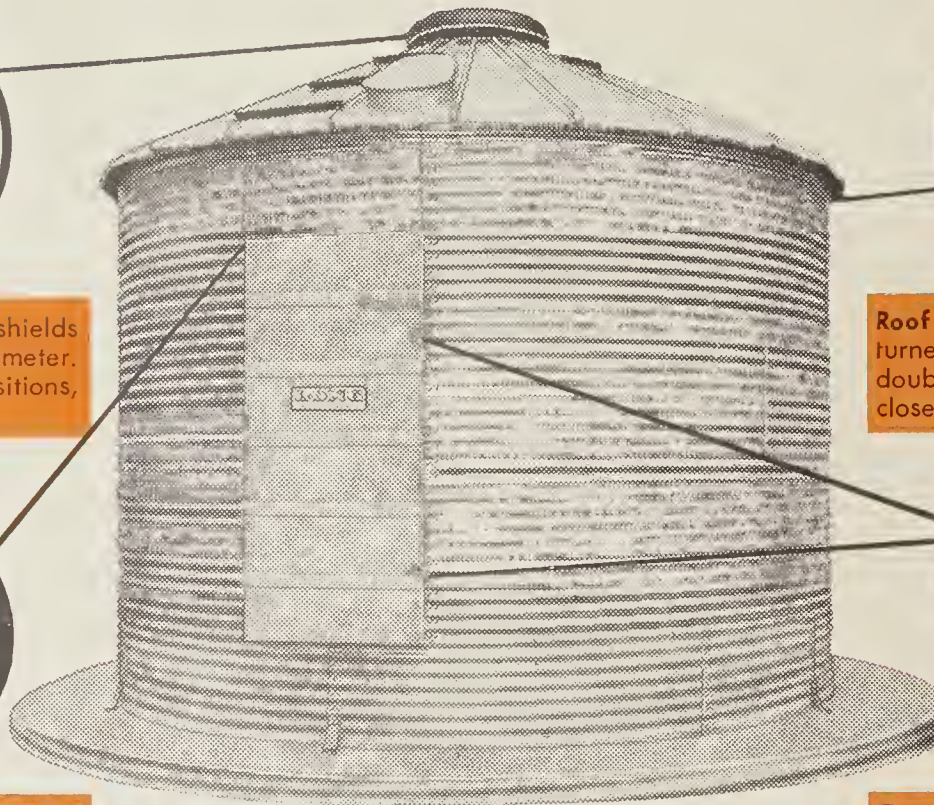
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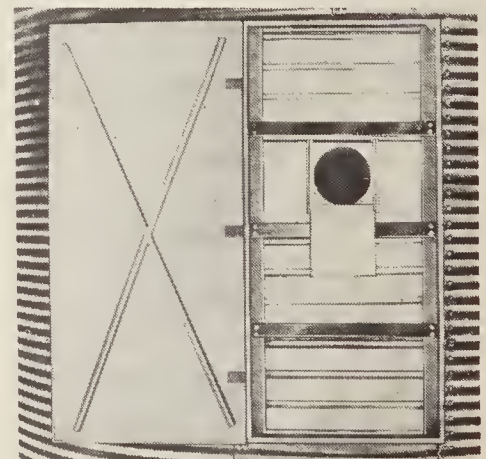
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the Carolina Farmer



Dear Reader:

by J. C. BROWN, JR.

Every Man Reaches An Age when he thinks of himself as more old than young. Until then, he assumes that some day he'll get around to doing any number of things associated with youth—play quarterback for Notre Dame, ski down the slopes of Sun Valley, ride a surf board at Waikiki, or learn to carry a tune. Then comes a day when a gray hair, a wrinkle, or a respectful "Yes, Sir" from the neighbor's lovely daughter brings him up short with the frightening knowledge that he's "not getting any younger." After that, he realizes, painfully, there are a great many things he'll never do.

Thanks to an Iredell County genius named Andy Barker, there's one dream of youth you can fulfill. In a village called Love Valley, up in the Brushy Mountains, you can walk the streets of a genuine "Old Western" cowtown, gun at side, and play you're Ken Maynard, Tom Mix, Johnny MacBrown, or some other Saturday afternoon hero. Heath Thomas writes about Andy Barker's village on page 5.

Which Reminds Me of how I grew old last May 22. It was a juke box at Shallotte. The place was the local teenager's hang-out and the night was graduation—also the night of a full moon. I was eating a late supper when the pretty girls in their white dresses and the boys, uncomfortable in sports jackets and ties, arrived from commencement exercises. Their restless search for some excitement that would make this special night one to remember was very familiar. I felt very much a part of their generation, and to establish myself as a member of the club—as well as a big spender—I decided to invest a quarter in the juke box.

It was the listing under "Old Favorites" that awakened me to the passage of youth. The most reasonable sounding titles I could find were "Charlie Brown Got Expelled"; "Pink Shoe Laces"; and "High Blood Pressure." Under "Today's Top Tunes" was one called "Sweet Little Rock 'n Roll," and I suppose that one day it too will move to "Old Favorites."

I was too young to get old, but I knew I couldn't claim any strong ties with a generation of teenagers whose "old favorites" included something called "Charlie Brown Got Expelled." I may be able to forgive them for their music, but I don't want to be blamed for it.

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ABOUT THE COVER—Obviously, there's one pole too many in this picture, and it was put there at no little danger to the linemen. The smaller pole was there first and is shared by Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation and Southern Bell Telephone Company. A few weeks ago, following annexation of the area by the town of Hudson, and the coincidental sale of the house served off the lower pole, Duke Power put up the taller pole and began serving one of its bill collectors. And there begins a conflict which we discuss on page 13.



J. C. BROWN, JR., EDITOR

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RICHARD M. HAUSLER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
SHOREHAM BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION
WILLIAM T. CRISP, EXECUTIVE MANAGER AND GENERAL COUNSEL
P. O. Box 1699 RALEIGH, N. C.

THE CAROLINA FARMER IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC. SECOND CLASS MAIL PRIVILEGES AUTHORIZED AT RALEIGH, N. C. UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879. SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT RALEIGH, N. C. EDITORIAL OFFICES, SUITE 914 FIRST-CITIZENS BANK BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 60¢ PER YEAR. CONTENTS COPYRIGHTED 1959 BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC.

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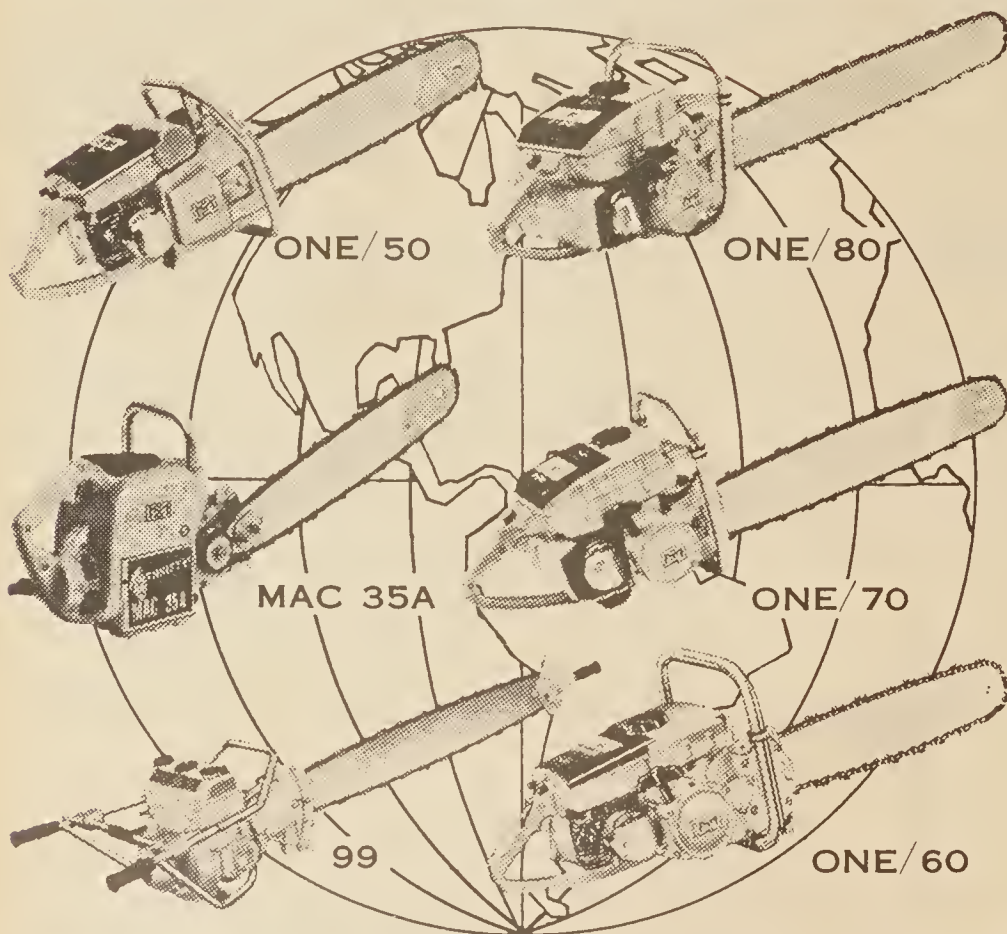
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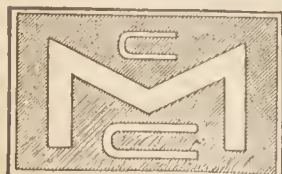
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MAIL



BOX

The Magic Servant

I have enjoyed the *Carolina Farmer* for so long, I feel like it would be downright dishonest if I didn't write and say thank you—not just for the magazine, but for the wonderful changes that have been brought about through the REA program.

This little invisible servant who has come to our house can be in several places at the same time. He works day and night without extra pay for overtime. In fact, the more he works, the less it costs per kwh. His name is Willie Wiredhand, and he works for pennies a day. He is the farmer's best friend, the handy-man's helper, and the housewife's dream come true.

I started this letter to tell you a joke on me: Recently, I attended a meeting of rural women from all over North Carolina. For three days, beginning at 7:45 a.m. until 5:30 p.m., we listened to lectures, had question and answer sessions and discussions. We absorbed information and exchanged ideas until I felt like a sponge that had absorbed all the water it could and the excess was beginning to roll off this duck's back.

As we were summarizing the ideas, one lady in my group said: "We are entering the age of science." Before she could say more, I put my tongue in gear before my brain had warmed up and said: "Thank goodness for that. I'd give anything for just 15 minutes of it *now*." You see, I thought she said "silence." Well, man has been traveling faster than sound for some time. But if he ever gets out of the sound of women's voices, he will really be "out of this world"—and then, who knows?

Mrs. Charles Bunn
Wadesboro, Route 1

"Tweetsie"

Your article and picture on "Tweetsie" in the August issue of the *Carolina Farmer* are simply grand. Everyone should take a ride on this wonderful little train.

Mrs. John F. Vaughan
Raleigh

I have just seen a copy of the *Carolina Farmer* and would like to have a copy of your August issue. I'm particularly interested in the story on "Tweetsie." I want to send it to my young niece who is

(Continued on Page 16)

THE CAROLINA FARMER

Love Valley

THE GUNS ARE LOADED IN ANDY BARKER'S TOWN

By HEATH THOMAS



Fifteen miles north of Statesville is the little settlement of Love Valley, a mecca for week-end visitors who relax in dungarees and blue denim shirts, with six guns worn in open holsters. The week-end opens on Friday nights with a big square dance in the corral. Usually there is some form of entertainment scheduled on Saturdays and Sundays.

THE OLD WEST isn't dead. It just moved east—to Love Valley, a genuine cow town off Highway 115 between Statesville and Wilkesboro where you can play at being a cowboy until your heart's content, and nobody in the Valley will raise an eyebrow. The home folks like their recreation Western-style, too.

"Love Valley folks *gotta* like you before you settle here," drawled Andy Barker, the genius who built the authentic Western village. "We figure that's the best way to keep it *real* friendly."

A dozen families live in the valley, which is served by Davie Electric Membership Corporation. Some operate the business establishments and a few work "outside". Another eight families spend their week ends at Love Valley, and about 50 families have purchased home sites. The prospective purchaser must be approved by the other residents before he may put down his cash and pick up the deed.

The centerpiece of Love Valley is a curved row of log and weatherboard buildings, fronted by a board walk. A narrow street separates the buildings from a corral made of poles. In

mid-week, life is at low ebb in Love Valley, and the little community in North Iredell looks for all the world like a ghost town, except for the occasional horseman who rides in with

(Continued on Page 11)



Founder of Love Valley is Andy Barker, on his Chickasaw.

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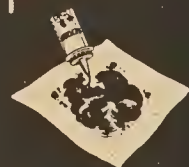


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Inspecting green oats almost ready for feeding at the Griffin farm are (left to right) Frank Teague, Alamance County dairyman; C. B. Ledbetter, sales representative for the Buckeye Incubator Company; A. A. Hathcock, electrification advisor for Pee Dee Electric; and Grover Gore, Anson County assistant farm agent.

Indoor Pasture

□ Charles H. Griffin of Marshville has recently launched a new project on his turkey farm that is increasing his egg production and hatchability. He grows green grass indoors for his turkeys to "graze." Griffin, a member of Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation, uses a machine appropriately called a grass incubator for growing the grass.

Griffin uses Beltsville White turkeys for breeding stock. The breed is highly desirable but turkey growers in the Marshville area have had difficulty maintaining high production and hatchability with it. "According to our records," says Griffin, "we have experienced a 9 to 10% increase in egg production and an 8 to 9% increase in egg hatchability since we started feeding the green grass." Griffin's increases have given his 2,500-bird flock the highest egg production and hatchability averages for the Beltsville White breed in his area.

The grass incubator produces green grass from dry grain through a process known as hydroponics, the process of growing plants in water. It works this way: The grain is placed in trays mounted on a special rack. Plant growth nu-

trients are added to water which, in turn, is run through the trays and over the grain. Two electric heat pumps maintain the temperature at a constant 70 degrees 24 hours a day, and 1,080 watts of special fluorescent lighting maintain a constant intensity of light within the incubator.

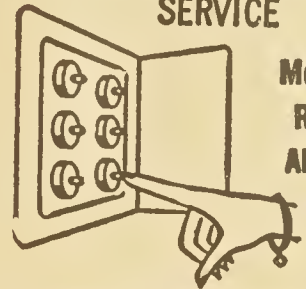
The incubator enables the grower to control all of the elements necessary for the growing of green plants. With this control, the growth process takes place under the most ideal conditions and is speeded up. Griffin, for example, produces 500 to 600 pounds of green grass feed from 70 pounds of dry oats in just six days. His incubator is large enough to provide him with a supply of green feed every day. Do the turkeys like it? "They eat that green grass," Griffin says, "roots, stems, blades, and all!"

Authorities in both milk and egg production attribute the increased production to the following: The green grass contains a greater percentage of digestible nutrients which are necessary for high production. In green feed, these nutrients are more easily digestible and more readily available than in dry feed and a higher feeding efficiency results. Thus, production increases.

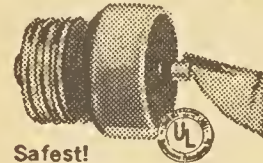
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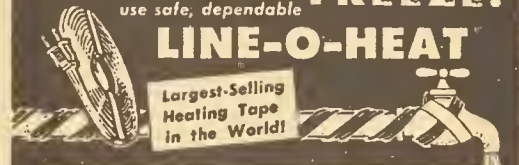
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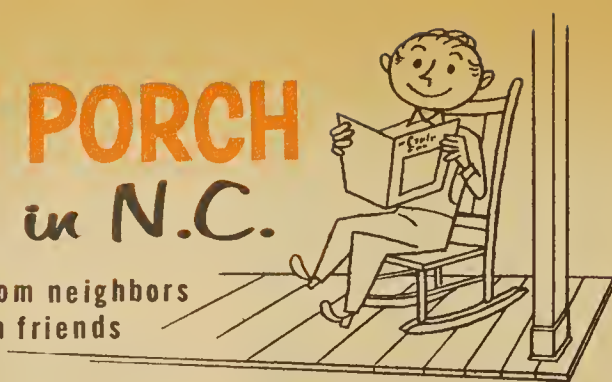
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Some inspiration from neighbors
and advice from friends



Little Mountain Wins

Little Mountain, the oldest Grange in North Carolina, has won first place in the State Grange Community Service Contest. High on its list of accomplishments were the construction of a community building, organization of a volunteer fire department, agricultural stabilization and home improvement projects. Little Mountain, which is west of Elkin, won a \$200 savings bond, is now competing for the national prize of \$10,000.

"Corky" Apples

Sometimes a crop needs more than fertilizer, so Fred Miller of Canton has found. He took good care of his backyard apple tree but the apples still ripened with brown streaks. Fred Boss, assistant Haywood agricultural agent, says the "corky" apples were caused by a lack of borax in the soil. Miller has already begun corrective measures for next year's apple crop.

More Eggs

The South Dakota Experiment Station reports increased egg production when two feed additives, cycline and glucosamine, are combined in poultry feed. Cycline is an antibiotic, and glucosamine is supposed to improve the effect of antibiotics. It was found that Leghorn pullets laid more eggs with higher feeding efficiency when fed the additives in

combination than when fed them separately.

Milk Testing Pays

Sam Z. Tussey and Sons of Lexington recently finished testing their dairy herd for the first year. During the year, as the result of the testing program, they culled out low producers and replaced them with first-rate stock. They increased their herd from 32 to 35 cows, which averaged 8,301 pounds of milk. The new average is an increase of 941 pounds of milk and 94 pounds of butterfat per cow over their old average.

Fewer Pigs

Henry Leonard of Franklin County has decided he wants sows that produce smaller litters of stronger pigs. According to L. C. Hasty, assistant agricultural agent, Leonard has done an exceptional job of selecting animals that produce large litters. His sows produce an average of more than 14 pigs per litter; but the pigs are not as vigorous as he would like. Leonard wants fewer and stronger pigs. He is now saving about 10 pigs per litter.

Adjust It

J. C. Ferguson, Extension agricultural engineer, gives the following tips on adjusting combines to reduce grain losses in the field:

1. Do not operate at excessive speeds; slow down in heavy yielding or fallen grain.
2. Keep the machine on the row.
3. Adjust cylinder speeds and clearance as recommended in operator's manual.
4. Adjust snapping rolls to proper clearance to reduce shattering and field losses.
5. Check slip clutches and other safety devices to insure proper operation.
6. Adjust fan for maximum cleaning without loss of grain.
7. Keep V-belts and chains adjusted to proper tension.
8. Lubricate machine frequently with a good quality grease.

The Joke's on Me!

By Ralph Moore
Cleveland, Route 1
(Rutherford EMC)

One morning my wife and I had been dressing chickens for our freezer, and because it was raining outside, I was wearing only a shirt and a pair of overalls.

My wife came on in the house before I did, and when I finished my work outside, I slipped off my overalls and walked into the kitchen in my shirt.

What I didn't know was that my wife had a lady caller.

Well-Said

By Rep. Harold Cooley

"It is my creed that the government has a moral, an ethical, an inherent, a constitutional obligation to create public policies that will open to the operators in agriculture the opportunities of due rewards for their management and their labor on a parity with the workers in all other undertakings in this free enterprise economy and in this democratic society.

"The safety, the health, the aspirations of all the people—the strength of our nation—demand this."

in the Library-Community Newsletter

"It was the Country Parson who said, 'Over-population wouldn't be quite such a threat if there weren't so many people who only take up space.'"

by a blind child to Dr. Howard Rusk

"If wishes would come true, I'd wish I could see. But if I had only one wish, I wouldn't waste it on wishing I could see. I'd wish instead that everybody could understand one another and how a person feels inside."

By Elmer McClure

Master, Oregon State Grange

"Control of our rivers, their vast potentials of hydro-electric power, industrial uses, irrigation, navigation, even recreation, is the control of civilization itself. We simply cannot afford to place this power in the hands of any group whose sole purpose is to exploit for profit."

"...AND DON'T FORGET THE PART I ALWAYS EMPHASIZE ABOUT GIVING FARMERS MORE FREEDOM TO PLANT."



STORED PROFIT

Corn is worth more dried in the bin

By C. L. OVERMAN

□ Two Jones County farmers have found that proper conditioning and storage of corn pays dividends. R. E. Cox of Trenton, Route 2, and W. B. Hargett of Hargetts Crossroads, members of Jones-Onslow Electric Membership Corporation, use electric fans for drying and conditioning, and metal bins for storing their shelled corn.

Cox had over 500 bushels of his 1957 corn crop to spoil in an old crib. Before harvesting his 1958 crop he installed two 2,200-bushel metal bins and a five-hp electric fan. "I put up 4,000 bushels of

corn last fall," he said, "and so far I have found no trace of spoilage—and we're down to the last 600 bushels. The new equipment saved me over \$500 this year."

Hargett installed one 3,600 bushel bin and a five-hp fan to reduce his storage costs. "We used commercial storage for our corn before we installed our own," Hargett said. He reports that on-the-farm storage saved enough the first two years to pay for the bin and installation.

The new bins provide weather-proof, rat-free storage for corn; but, in Cox's

words, "the fan is the heart of the whole thing. With it I can control the drying and storage conditions in my bins."

Conditioning shelled corn for storage is important if spoilage is to be prevented. Corn must be cooled to 40 degrees and dried to a moisture content of 15 per cent if it is to hold its quality during storage. The five-hp fans Cox and Hargett use will do both jobs.

Corn goes into the bin at about the same temperature as the air in the field

(Continued on page 11)



R. E. Cox (left) of Trenton, Route 2, and Fred Harman, manager of Jones-Onslow Electric, examine magnetic starter.



W. B. Hargett, Hargetts Crossroads, beside five-hp fan and 3,600 bushels of corn storage.



One of the last double log cabins left standing in North Carolina is on the Surry and Stokes County line. It has an "REA" telephone

10th BIRTHDAY

□ Ten years ago on October 28, Congress authorized the Rural Electrification Administration to make telephone loans. At that time, only 8.1 per cent of North Carolina's farms had telephones; today, 31 per cent have them.

Ten North Carolina cooperatives and eight commercial companies have borrowed almost \$11 million from REA to extend this service, but it took more than money. The State Rural Electrification Authority furnished the know-how for the organization of the cooperatives, a field engineer to help sign-up subscribers in order to establish feasible systems, and finally, it approved the loan applications of borrowers.

The job of bringing telephones to rural people is frequently the job of *selling* telephones to them. While almost all of them want telephones handy, as often as not, they'd just as soon they were at their neighbor's or at the cross road's store. The task of explaining what this does to the economic feasibility of a telephone system takes some imagination.

Man With Imagination

Walter Fuller, who heads the telephone program for the State REA, found an imaginative man in E. P. Holmes, a well-known North Carolina writer, speaker, and, now, telephone engineer. The title, "engineer," is a long way from defining all of the duties or pleasures of Holmes's

job, and, upon our request, he elaborated:

"One of the reasons helping form these 10 telephone cooperatives has been so vitally interesting to me is that three of the major cooperatives are in localities where I was raised.

"My father was a Methodist minister and in those days we moved every four years. There is the Wilkes Telephone Membership Corporation, located in Wilkesboro, and it was in North Wilkesboro we lived around 1910-1914. Some 40 years later I went back to assist with securing rural phones for the 'State of Wilkes.'

"My father was pastor in Asheboro in 1896 at the First Methodist Church and it was that year I arrived on the scene. Just 55 years later I moved into Randolph County to assist in establishing the Randolph Telephone Membership Corporation. My father was born at Councils on the border line of Columbus and Bladen Counties just as the first guns at Fort Sumter fired the shots to begin the War Between the States. It was almost 100 years later that I returned to assist the people in setting up the Lower Cape Fear Telephone Membership Corporation with headquarters at Elizabethtown. The other Cooperatives that I have assisted were in areas I worked when I was on the Veterans Educational Committee.

"To match wits with the average rural farmer and convince him he needs a

telephone is a great challenge within itself. Many are the arguments—both pro-and-con—that take place. He is first approached from a public spirited angle and this dwindles down to the individual locality and the individual farmer. He is finally signed on the dotted line and his equity deposit is secured. My experience as a lightning rod salesman in my college days, and 20 years selling radios, has been very beneficial to me.

'Wet' & 'Dry' Phones

"Many peculiarities arise in selling telephones. In most cases a Republican community is best worked with a Republican leader and a Democratic community with a Democrat. That goes for the wet and dries, also. I've heard lectures on both sides, and waited and agreed to listen to an hour speech (in order to sell a phone) on one lady's religious creed.

"I have been forced at times to take a little nip of white lightning in order to secure a phone. It's a hard life.

"I recall that from early morning until late one night two of us sold 40 phones with a \$10 deposit on each one, giving us a total equity payment of \$400 for the day. At a meeting in eastern Carolina, one worker had 140 signed applications and had \$1,400 in cash (wrapped with a rubber band) in his coat pocket.

"There was the Saturday night I waited until five minutes until 12 on the Parkway in Alleghany County for a cabbage grower to return from Charlotte with his \$30 equity for him and his two tenants to get phones. This made the 300th phone necessary to get 'REA' phones in rural Alleghany County.

"Back in the hotels at night, after a day's work, in less than 10 years I have been able to write more than 1500 published articles about the glory of North Carolina and all are illustrated with photographs. Added to this are my three books, one being a best seller: *The Disadvantage of Being a Preacher's Son; Nothin' Ain't No Good; Angels in Dream Bring Fortune to Aunt Ellen.*"

Holmes points out that REA has made possible telephones in many interesting and historic places. The Old Governor Stokes Mansion in Wilkes has an "REA" phone. Tom Ferguson, who lives at Ferguson, in upper Wilkes right near the grave of Tom Dula, has an "REA" phone. Then at Traphill, in upper Wilkes, is a house built by the Siamese twins, and it has an "REA" phone.

(Continued on page 18)

LOVE VALLEY

(Continued from page 5)

six-shooters at hip, dismounts, and hitches his horse to the rail in front of the saddle shop. On week ends, Love Valley comes alive. Visitors pour in by the thousands.

A week-end in the Valley begins with a big square dance in the corral on Friday night; on Saturday, there is a rodeo or other horsey entertainment. On Sundays, many folk come to lounge in dungearees or strut on the boardwalk. For folks a-mind to stay overnight, Andy Barker will find a room or cottage for them to rent, if they write in advance (Rt. 2, Love Valley, Statesville, N. C.).

Admission to the Valley on entertainment nights is \$1 per car, and bring as many as you will. "Biggest load I ever got," said Barker, "was 28 on one pick-up truck. We were glad to have 'em."

The \$1 admission is the nearest thing to commercialism you'll find; prices in town are on par with those in nearby towns, and you'll find no "carney" shills working the rodeo and square dance crowds.

Along the single main street is a newspaper office where *The Smoke Signal* is published monthly, a saddle shop, curio shop, a Belk's Store (smallest in the chain), post office, and jail. At the lower end of the corral is the Nugget Cafe, a grade A eatery that looks like a saloon.

Up on the hill is a church and parsonage. Wooden pegs protrude from the church vestibule where worshippers hang their shooting irons before going into the chapel. A church officer guards the pistols to keep them from the reaching hands of small boys.

"They told us," boasts Barker, "that it was the first time in the history of the Presbytery that a congregation petitioned to come in complete with church and parsonage."

The church is usually supplied by theology students from Davidson College.



If a saddle or fast draw holsters are needed, Ray Silvis is the man to see at Love Valley. Here Ray is putting the finishing touches on a set of fast draw holsters.

The pastors tote their pistols like the other good citizens of Love Valley.

There is one rule of etiquette that the pistol toter must obey: His shooting iron must be loaded. If it is empty, the local citizen or visitor, as the case may be, is ordered to load the weapon. Refuse to comply and the gun will be seized and held until the owner is ready to go home.

"This is a simple rule of safety," declared Andy Barker. "Nobody plays with a loaded gun; it's treated with respect. About all the accidental shootings are done with 'empty guns'."

The proprietor of a roadside business a few miles from Love Valley, trying to figure out what brings the folks to the town, said:

"For it to be nothing at all, Love Valley is the derndest drawing card I ever saw. Andy Barker I reckon is the cause of it all. Yeah, Andy Barker."

Barker is a handsome man with guileless blue eyes and a quiet steely manner which suggests the toughness associated with heroes of the Old West. Born 35 years ago in Lincoln County on the 2,900-acre farm of his grandfather, Wash Barker, Andy comes by his love of horses

naturally. From a love of horses to a love of the Old West was a logical transfer of affections.

Many travelers say that Love Valley is more authentically Old Western than the luxurious dude ranches in the New West. Barker doesn't like the term dude ranch applied to Love Valley. "It's a *working* 'Western' town, not a dude ranch," he explained.

The secret of Love Valley's popularity may lie in the fact that little boys never entirely lose their dreams. As they become men they suppress them, but few forget that they once rode the never-never ranges in pursuit of Indians and bad men.

Not a few business and professional men hunt week-end relaxation at Love Valley. Recently a matron heard an excited command from her little boy that she look just once at that real honest-to-goodness gun-packing cowboy.

The lady looked. Then she looked a second time. The hard bitten week-end cowpuncher was a prominent physician from her own hometown.

There is no horseplay about Love Valley's Sheriff Quince Marlowe. He's a genuine deputy by commission of Iredell Sheriff Charlie Rumble. Nor is there anything phony about Andy's jaypee commission.

If the peace is fractured, it is quickly repaired by the sheriff and justice. And Love Valley being out in the hills, trouble-makers sometimes mistakenly figure that they will take the place apart.

It was that way a few weeks ago on square dance night when a bunch of rowdies arrived. The leader, with a tire changing tool in hand, reckoned he'd brain any "John Law" who figured to arrest him.

He submitted meekly when he looked down the barrel of Andy's sawed-off shotgun. Then in a quick clean-up of the situation, the justice and his deputies threw eight others into the hoosegow.

Stored Profit

(Continued from page 9)

(60 to 90 degrees). As fall temperatures drop, the surface layer of corn cools, but the internal layers remain relatively warm. This temperature difference produces air currents within the corn with the warm inner air flowing outward to the surface.

The warm air movement carries moisture which condenses and builds up in the cool layer, where it causes crusting,

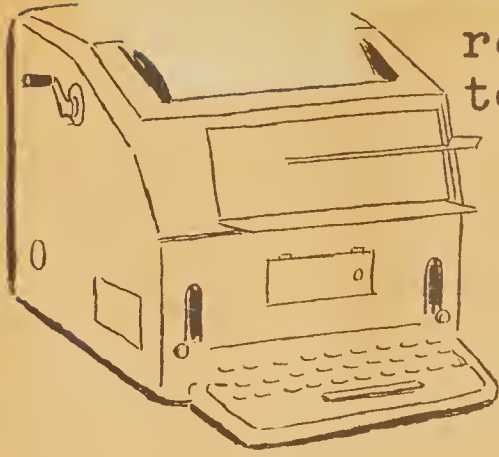
molding, and spoilage. This wet area is an excellent place for insect growth and damage.

A small air flow of one-tenth CFM (cubic feet per minute) per bushel of stored corn will cool the corn sufficiently to prevent moisture formation. A one-hp fan with an air flow of 500 CFM will cool 5,000 bushels of corn to 40 degrees; but

Cox and Hargett, like many other farmers, prefer to combine the benefits of cooling and forced-air drying by using a larger fan. Their five-hp fans will deliver air flows of between 2,200 and 12,000 CFM, depending on the depth of the corn. "The extra fan capacity," Cox explained, "will dry our corn from 30 per

(Continued on page 16)

BRIEF



reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members

FAILING to override the President's veto of its Public Works Bill, Congress sliced 2½ per cent off the original measure, and returned it for still another veto. But this time the luck of Ike failed to hold. For the first time, Congress overrode an Eisenhower veto. The House passed the vetoed \$1,200,000,000 bill by 280-121, and the Senate by 72-23.

THE PRESIDENT OBJECTED to the bill because it contained "new starts." It has been this Administration's policy to budget no money for new natural resource projects. North Carolina's lone Republican Representative, Charles Jonas of Lincolnton, voted both times to uphold the President's veto. He had favored the original bill, and worked to have the Wilkes dam included, but party loyalty prevailed in the end. Both of North Carolina's senators and all other representatives either voted for, or were paired for, the passage of the bill and the override.

DUKE POWER COMPANY will buy out the distribution system of Nantahala Power & Light Company in six Western North Carolina counties if the Utilities Commission and Federal Power Commission approve. Several towns in the area have objected to the sale, which does not include heavy-duty transmission and generating facilities.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION TOOK A BEATING in South Carolina last month as the state's Public Service Commission permitted Carolina Power & Light Company of Raleigh to serve a housing development near Sumter. The development was clearly in the territory of Black River Electric Cooperative, but the Commission alleged that since the cooperative is a voluntary, non-profit organization, it could go into voluntary dissolution, leaving residents without any electrical service. The plutocratic Commission didn't mention that this has never happened.

A HALF-DOZEN ANTI-REA congressmen recently picked a near empty House of Representatives as a platform from which to blast Clyde Ellis and other rural electric spokesmen who had exposed their voting records. Leading the bed-fellows was Rep. Ancher Nelsen of Minnesota. Nelsen was Eisenhower's first REA administrator and left office under heavy criticism from the cooperatives. Others were Rep. Hiestand of California, author of the famous anti-REA bill bearing his name; Schwengel of Iowa; Dorn, a windy South Carolinian who speaks of his love for REA and votes against it; McIntire of Maine; Short of North Dakota; Horan of Washington; and McSween of Louisiana.

A SERIES OF BENSON MEMOS on REA will be investigated by Congress if Rep. Quentin Burdick of North Dakota has his way. The memos reveal how the Secretary of Agriculture and his top assistants connived to put REA into politics and sell Benson's high interest rate-private financing plans to the cooperatives themselves. The memos were exposed by the Rural Electric Minuteman, a publication edited by Jerry Anderson, former Carolina Farmer editor. The secret documents, passed between Benson, REA Administrator Hamil, and Agricultural Credit Director Ken Scott, described plans for a public relations campaign to discredit REA as now constituted. Rep. Burdick pointed out that it is illegal for government employees to lobby or engage in politics.

PIRACY AT HUDSON

□ A series of legal actions reduced two suits involving Duke Power and Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation to one last month, and sent it to Caldwell County for trial.

The original suits were reported here last month. Duke's suit was instituted to force Blue Ridge to surrender its members in the town of Hudson, and Blue Ridge's suit sought a restraining order to keep Duke from taking its members.

It is the suit with Duke as plaintiff that will be tried. At a hearing in Charlotte on September 16, Judge J. B. Craven granted the cooperative's motion to change the trial from Mecklenburg to Caldwell County, permitted N. C. Electric Membership Corporation to enter the proceedings as a "friend of the court," and denied Blue Ridge's request for a restraining order.



Failing in its attempt to get Blue Ridge Electric to sell out member-owned property in Hudson, Duke Power duplicated co-op line, and planted pole inches away from co-op pole in order to serve Duke bill collector who recently bought home above. In utility jargon, Duke's action is known as "piracy."

In a grudging tribute to the co-op's popularity with its members, Duke vigorously opposed Blue Ridge's request to move the suit into the locale of the controversy. It also opposed the admission of N. C. Electric Membership Corporation as a friend of the court. The organization is a bargaining cooperative for all the

electric membership corporations in the state and is represented by Attorney W. T. Crisp of Raleigh.

Dickson Whisnant, B. F. Williams, and Claude Siler, of Lenoir, are representing Blue Ridge. Bill Ward of Charlotte is Duke's attorney.

(Continued on page 18)

NORTH CAROLINA'S biggest show and the nation's number one five-day exposition, the North Carolina State Fair, gets underway Tuesday, Oct. 13, with every indication that this will be the greatest all-round production in its 106-year history, according to Dr. J. S. Dorton, manager.

"There's more premium money offered—almost \$60,000—more individual entries, more livestock, more farm machinery, more entertainment, more commercial exhibits, more free entertainment, more thrilling rides and shows, and more people involved in the production of the exhibits, than in any State Fair since it became a division of the N. C. Department of Agriculture," Dorton declared.

In one way or another every county in the state will be represented. In the 4-H Golden Anniversary Celebration alone, every 4-H district and every local 4-H club will be concerned with some phase of the club's participation in the 1959 State Fair.

The "agribusiness" theme exhibits this year will have special appeal for homeowners. Displays will illustrate all phases of the growth, distribution and marketing of shrubs and plants, with attractive plantings arranged by the North Carolina Association of Nurserymen and to the N. C. Association of Commercial Flower Growers. Some 200 nursery and

flower growing firms will prepare exhibits in the South lobby of the Arena.

A part of the display will be the \$16,000 planting done on the fair grounds around the Arena in recent months—a gift from the Nurserymen to the State of North Carolina.

That famous North Carolina delicacy, the country-cured ham, will come into its own this year with a special show which will accept entries from homefolk who are proud of their "country cure."

from locker plants, and commercial producers.

The livestock barns of State Fair will be crowded with some of the finest animals of many breeds. Many show herds from other states will compete with North Carolina's top breeders for nearly \$25,000 in premium money. The Sheep Show will have a full show for the Southdown breed this year for the first time. Land-race swine will also have a separate breed

(Continued on page 16)



THE MISSING ROOMS

When the government gives Wall Street the gift of high interest, the consumer pays. He pays in higher taxes; he pays when he buys goods manufactured with borrowed money; he pays when he borrows money to build a house or buy a car. Only the money lenders win.

By REP. BYRON L. JOHNSON Member of Congress, Colorado

□ No other topic has been more widely discussed in this session of Congress than interest rates and government monetary and fiscal policy.

Whether the subject be the financing and re-financing of government bonds, federal housing loans, the rural electrification program, or what have you—interest rates have precipitated heated controversy which has cut sharply across party lines.

Even before the founding of this nation, money control and interest evoked passionate debate. Since then it has figured in most national elections.

In 1828, for example, Andrew Jackson was elected President with money and banking policy a big issue. More recently Woodrow Wilson was swept into office by a popular revolt against the "money trust."

The present Administration fight to increase REA loan and other interest rates is firmly rooted in an age-old philosophical struggle on money matters. It's the same old policy of high interest and tight money.

I am convinced the REA issue is part of a larger issue affecting every American—city and rural dweller.

It is imperative, therefore, that we reach some basic understanding on money matters.

Government Sets the Rate

Money is a tool. It was invented by human beings and is controlled principally through government action. Interest rates—the cost of borrowed money—is largely the product of government action or inaction. There is no such thing as a truly "free money market" or a "natural" interest rate.

Money is a commodity that is mostly manufactured by the banking system.

Those who control it, and the price of borrowed money, determine to a great extent how and where human talents and energies will be used and to what end.

Consequently the responsibility for regulating the supply of money and the basic rate of interest lies in the hands of Congress and the executive branch of government. Under the Constitution, Congress clearly is delegated the authority to "coin money and determine the value thereof."

In actual practice, however, Congress has tended to shift the power to control money supply and credit to private and "semi-public" institutions, particularly the commercial banking and Federal Reserve System.

Both state and federal governments have placed maximums on interest rates that lenders may charge those who borrow money. These laws are classified as "anti-usury" laws.

Usury is a term meaning an unreasonable charge for loaning money. Our own anti-usury laws began with passage of the National Bank Act of 1864.

Presently the law limits national banks—those chartered by the federal government—to a 7 per cent maximum interest rate charge on loans, unless the state in which they're located allows state-chartered banks to charge more.

Our economy depends on borrowed money. Activities of every level of government operate to a significant extent on borrowed funds. Currently, interest on the federal debt is second only to national defense as a cost item in our national budget.

Interest charges on the national public debt presently cost the taxpayer around \$8.6 billion annually. In 1946 this was only \$4.8 billion, on almost the same

amount of public debt.

The difference is caused by the fact that interest rates have risen tremendously, largely due to government policy.

High Interest is Inflationary

Proponents of higher interest rates claim them to be an antidote to inflation.

Actually the reverse is true. For the higher interest rates climb, the more it costs all of us to borrow money. Therefore, raising interest is inflating the cost of money, which in turn inflates the cost of living, while producing nothing except deflated pocketbooks.

To most people a quarter of one per cent may sound like an insignificant sum. But an increase of this amount in interest on one billion dollars in government bonds adds up to a whopping \$2½ million a year. Over 20 years this amounts to \$50 million added expense to taxpayers.

Nothing for the Taxpayer

In the last six months of this year, individuals, corporations, and state and local governments will borrow about \$100 billion. Each rise of one quarter of one per cent will add \$250 million to annual debt carrying costs. Figured over a period of 20 years, it adds up to \$5 billion.

And what will the taxpayer reap in added services? Nothing!

In fact, the net result will be an upward push in the cost of government. It will also raise individual costs on any money he may need to borrow, in addition to boosting the cost of manufacturing the appliances, automobiles and all other items he may buy on time.

Government debt is roughly one-third of all federal, state, local, business and consumer debt. Lumped together, public and private debt comes to roughly \$900 billion. Excluding such things as trust funds, net debt totals over \$770 billion.

Obviously any interest rate increase—no matter how small—on this vast amount of money results in a staggering sum.

Actually, the American people are paying eight billion to 10 billion dollars more this year because of recent interest rate increases as a result of government policy.

Increases in government-guaranteed loans on home mortgages have made home buying more costly.

In 1952 a \$10,000 government mortgage at 4 per cent interest could be repaid over 25 years at a total cost of \$15,840. Interest amounted to \$5,840.

With the same mortgage at $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent in 1959, the total 25-year cost will amount to \$18,000, of which interest will be \$8,000. The added \$2,160 would nearly pay for another bedroom and bath.

To rural electric consumers interest rates on REA loans are all important. For higher interest rates can mean higher electric rates. This is because they would increase the operating costs of their cooperatives, which must serve rural people—many in sparsely populated areas—under the area-wide coverage principle.

Proposals have been advanced to raise REA interest rates to as high as 6 per cent. Currently the rate is 2 per cent. What would an increase of this magnitude mean in terms of extra cooperative expense?

Let's say a cooperative gets a one-million dollar loan. At 6 per cent, interest charges would run about $3\frac{1}{2}$ times more than at 2 per cent because of the method REA uses in figuring interest rates.

Even if cooperatives drastically increased their power rates, as many undoubtedly would under such circumstances, a substantial number, as Sen.

George Aiken has pointed out, would be forced to "give up the ghost and sell out to utility interests."

Who Profits

Who profits from higher interest rates? A large part of the answer may be found in the tabulation of bank profits compiled by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and contained in the Federal Reserve Bulletin of June 1959. Bank profits have jumped 135 per cent in the past 10 years.

Bank profits rose 25 per cent last year over 1957. Members of the Federal Reserve made \$116 million alone just from buying and selling securities—most of which were government securities. In addition, they made \$1 $\frac{1}{4}$ billion from interest on government bonds.

What this whole interest rate question boils down to is this. Any way you cut up the cake—as a rural electric cooperative member, an urban or suburban home owner or purchaser of a car—the consumer, as the payer of all costs in our economy, foots the bill.

You pay the interest costs on the pound of coffee or tractor you buy, even though the dealer and manufacturer may tell you it is coming out of their pockets.

You, and not the private utility from which your system buys wholesale power, pay the interest costs on money the utility has borrowed. It's wrapped up in the utility's rate structure.

This is why the whole interest rate question is of such importance, not only to you as a rural electric co-op member, but more basically as a consumer and purchaser of goods and as a taxpayer.

There is one more important fact that should be kept in mind regarding this matter. It is that ultimately the effect of raising interest rates means income is

being transferred from people in lower income groups, from farmers, wage earners and so on, to people in higher income groups who primarily live off interest and dividend income.

The best answer to the question of raising interest for REA borrowers is that interest rates should be lowered for other borrowers. The nation can successfully fight inflation without inflating the cost of money.

We should remember that over the period since the REA lending program began, loans to borrowers have been steadily repaid to the government, on or before due date, with full interest.

At the moment the Government is paying more for the money currently borrowed than it is charging the REA borrowers. But the REA loans are long-term loans. And the government is currently paying these high rates on short-term debt.

During the years to come there is every reason to believe that the fight for lower interest rates will prevail, and that the present rates on REA loans will again prove adequate to cover the full long-term cost to the government.

But, even if the total cost to the Treasury should prove to be a few dollars more than the charge to REA borrowers, increase in productivity and increase in income—which low-cost power applied to the farm makes possible—will yield much more in income taxes.

The federal government will be indirectly reimbursed many times for the sums that may be involved by these calculations.

It would be a great mistake to change the basic policy of this government because of the temporary policy of the present Administration which has resulted in high interest rates.

*The Author is a member of the House Banking and Currency Committee. Well versed in economic theory and practice, he holds a Ph.D. degree, and was Professor of Economics at Denver University in Colorado from 1947-56.

Congressman Johnson served as an expert on government fiscal policy with the U. S. Bureau of the Budget from 1942-44. The next three years he was with the Social Security Administration in Washington, D. C.

Before His Election to Congress, Representative Johnson successively served as assistant to Colorado Governor Steve McNichol, and as a member of the Colorado State Legislature.



STATE FAIR

(Continued from page 13)

show in the open classes for breeders, and there will be a new class in the Junior Dairy Cattle Show with full classes for the 4-H and FFA members raising brown Swiss.

SCIENCE EDUCATION

Space for the "Science Education in Action" series has been extended. There will be a special display by the U. S. Treasury in which there will be a satellite model. This plastic covered model will have all of the working parts of the "explorer" satellite now circling the earth. It will be in simulated operation so that fairgoers may see the intricate data-gathering and-transmitting equipment as it contacts receiving equipment in the display.

There will be 24 high school science fair exhibits in the Arena. They were selected from the best exhibits displayed at science fairs over the state.

Farm machinery displays have been extended. Wednesday will be Farm Machinery Day; and on Friday, machinery dealers will sponsor the 4-H Tractor Driving Contest in the Arena.

The state tractor driving champion will

be named during this event.

Entertainment attractions are "tops," according to Dorton. Betty Johnson will appear Tuesday and Wednesday with the Red Foley company in "Jubilee USA." Thursday through Saturday the popular young star, Fabian, moves into the featured slot with Foley in the Arena.

There's a full line of highly popular attractions for the Grandstand each afternoon and night: Horse racing, big car auto racing, pony races, auto thrill shows, circus and hippodrome acts, and the colorful musical extravaganza each evening with the famous Manhattan Rocketts in a modern "Satellite Revue." Jimmy Strates will again have the Midway filled with 34 exciting rides and 29 big shows, plus the biggest wild animal menagerie on the road today.

Daily free shows will be presented at 11 a.m., 2 p.m., and 5 p.m. on the huge outdoor stage by folk musicians from over the state. Bascom Lamar Lunsford, famous "minstrel of the Appalachians," will direct the 12th annual series of performances which will feature dance groups, singers, and instrumental groups.

STORED PROFITS

(Continued from page 11)

cent moisture to 15 per cent and cool it as well."

Picking corn at a high moisture content reduces losses in the field and allows the farmer to get his corn out of the field quickly. If he must wait for the sun to dry the corn, he is put in the position of waiting for several days of sunshine before he can actually begin picking.

"We start picking with the moisture content between 20 and 30 per cent and start the fan as soon as we begin filling a bin," Cox said. "When we start on the second bin, we shift the fan over until that bin is also full. Then, we run the fan continuously for 30 to 45 days alternating it at four-day intervals from one bin to the other. This system worked so well last year that I plan to use it on this year's crop."

Hargett, using one large bin, can do his drying and cooling in 30 days. "We turn our fan on when the corn is two feet deep in the bin and run it continuously for 30 days," he explained. "We

follow this procedure with an eye on the weather. If a rainy day comes, we turn the fan off to keep from blowing the damp air into the corn."

Cox figures his investment in 4,400 bushels of good corn storage to be \$2,850. The metal bins and fan cost \$2,500 and he spent around \$350 for labor and wiring. "I believe my investment will pay out in three to four years," he said. "If I were selling corn instead of feeding it, I'm sure it would pay out sooner." Cox keeps 40 registered Poland China sows and gilts on hand year around. Currently he is feeding 200 hogs from the last of his 1958 crop.

Hargett also likes this new type of storage and would like to pass on one suggestion to any farmer considering the purchase of equipment:

Locate the bin in the open where the sun will hit it directly. "We lost about 40 bushels of corn on a shady side of our bin last year," he reported. "I don't believe we would have lost any if the bin had been completely out in the open.

Mail Box

(Continued from page 4)

on her way home now after her first ride on "Tweetsie."

**Madeline Copeland
Durham**

I would like to have three copies of the August issue of the *Carolina Farmer*. We've been to see "Tweetsie," and we certainly did enjoy the article about it.

The Carolina Farmer is a very interesting magazine. We also enjoyed the article on Ocracoke, as that's where we spent our vacation this summer.

**Mrs. J. N. Crawford, Jr.
Kings Mountain, Route 1**

Ocracoke

Will you please send me a copy of your June and July issues. The copies I have were borrowed and must be returned.

I was particularly interested in the article, "The Prettiest Horse on the Island," dealing with Ocracoke Island and the horses on the Outer Banks.

Your articles are very interesting.

**V. Soper
Minneapolis, Minnesota**

Thanks so much for the Ocracoke story in your June and July issues. It is charming and interesting and includes lots of factual information.

**Mrs. Theodore Rondthaler
Ocracoke**

Thanks a lot for the nice write-up on Ocracoke. Hope to see all of you on the island again soon.

**C. F. Boyette
Ocracoke**

Mother's Day

Winning your Mother's Day Contest was a real thrill and your courtesy and friendliness to us added an unexpected pleasure. We are enjoying the appliances and will continue to do so for many years.

Sincere thanks from both mother and me.

**Janet Harrelson
Statesville, Route 1**

From Our Teenagers

I would like to thank the Tarheel Electric Membership Association for sponsoring the 4-H Electric Demonstration Contests.

It was a thrill to win the Northeastern District elimination.

Please tell all my friends at the *Carolina Farmer* that an old Rural Roundtable panelist said "hello."

**Robert Glasgow
Halifax**

Rural Roundtable

This Month our Teen Panel Answers The Question:

Should a teenager date a girl two or more years older than he?

SANDRA COVINGTON

Pilot Mountain, Surry-Yadkin Electric

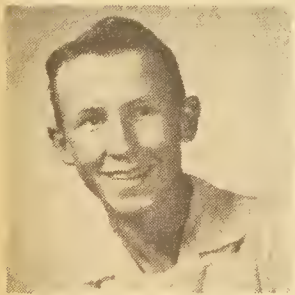


I have heard of boys going with older girls, but not very often. If the boy and girl have a lot in common, have been friends for quite awhile, and have had several dates, I think it would be all right for them to date if the girl is a year or two older—but certainly not over two years older—than the boy.

If they have not been dating, I do not think it would be wise to start, because it is said that girls are more mature than boys their own age. If they are more mature than boys their own age, they certainly would be more mature than a boy two or more years younger. I feel that it is best for the boy to be older than the girl.

DWIGHT ROUSE

Seven Springs, Tri-County Electric



I don't think a boy should date a girl older than he is—not two years older, anyway. I think he should date one about the same age or one or more years younger, because a girl is more mature at a younger age than a boy. If a boy dates a younger girl, she makes him appear more adult, which he likes. We boys like to

think we look and act older than we really are. Boys and girls about the same age enjoy more things in common. To an older girl, a younger boy might seem too immature.

CRAIG BURNETTE

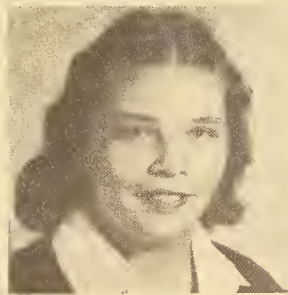
Walnut, French Broad Electric



At school I learned in health that teen-age girls are more grown up than teen-age boys. For this reason, I am of the opinion that a teen-age boy should not make a habit of dating a girl two or more years older than he. The boy likes to feel that he is responsible for his date—and that she is not “baby sitting” with him. However, if they have common interests and the boy measures up to the girl in some way other than age, I can't see where two years would make too much difference.

RITA JANE HARRIS

Oriental, Pamlico-Beaufort Electric



I don't think a teen-age boy should date a girl two or more years older than he unless the girl is only a few months older. I think the boy would probably have a much better and nicer time if he went off with another girl his own age or younger.

THIS MONTH'S QUESTION is worth \$5 to Frederick Cook, Route 2, Mount Gilead. Frederick is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Cook, members of Randolph Electric Membership Corporation.

Frederick is 15 years old and is a sophomore at the Peabody High School in Troy. He is a sports enthusiast, and, like most teens, enjoys movies. He writes us that he “enjoys reading the *Carolina Farmer* very much,” and that the teen section is his favorite part of the magazine.

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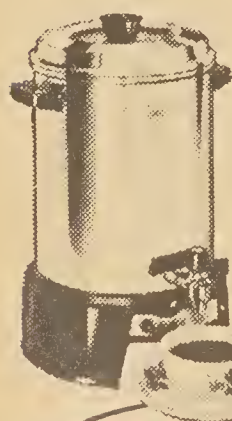
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WEST BEND ALUMINUM CO.
DEPT. 32A, WEST BEND, WISCONSIN

PIRACY AT HUDSON

(Continued from page 13)

At the core of the litigation is the extension of the town limits of Hudson. Blue Ridge has served the rural areas around the town since 1937, and has continued service to members within the town as they were annexed. In 1950, Duke was franchised to serve Hudson, and last April the company asked Blue Ridge to sell its lines within the town.

Blue Ridge declined to sell, although it attempted to settle the conflict through discussions with the company. According to Blue Ridge Manager Cecil Viverette, "Duke always wanted to dictate terms. The company wanted us to ask our members if they'd take Duke service, but it would agree to abide by our members' decisions only if they said they would take Duke service."

Viverette said the co-op had discussed the problem with its members, "and not a one wanted Duke service. Several were vituperatively against Duke service, and on two or three occasions, they ordered Duke representatives off of their property."

At Blue Ridge's annual meeting last month, 4,000 members passed a strong resolution authorizing the board to take every legal action to resist the "aggression" of Duke.

Failing in its attempt to obtain Blue Ridge's lines, in early August Duke began service to one of its bill collectors, named Hickman, who recently bought

the home pictured. Blue Ridge had served the home since 1956; its line was built past the property in 1949 in order to serve the American Legion home which Duke had refused to connect.

A few weeks ago, the home in question was vacated, and Blue Ridge disconnected it, but left its facilities in place for the next occupant. During the transaction which resulted in the home's sale to Hickman, Duke had a pole placed six inches from Blue Ridge's and hooked up the house. Meanwhile, two Cloer brothers resigned their membership in the cooperative and applied to Duke for service. One of the Cloers is a lineman for Duke.

Blue Ridge thereupon obtained a restraining order which required Duke to disconnect Hickman and stopped it from serving the Cloers.

A few hours thereafter, Blue Ridge was served with the Duke complaint, filed in Mecklenburg County two days earlier. Duke's suit, which is the one to be tried, seeks to force Blue Ridge to surrender its members in Hudson to the company.

In late August, the restraining order against Duke was dissolved, probably because of Duke's prior action, and the company is now serving Hickman and the Cloers.

Blue Ridge tried to get another restraining order at the September 16 hearing in Charlotte but was turned down.

Date of the trial has not been set.

10th BIRTHDAY

(Continued from page 10)

There's an "REA" phone in the old Burrus Tavern at Rockford where Andrew Jackson lived and practiced law. At the old Alex Hague place near Mocksville you can use an "REA" phone and stretch your feet out on a black panther rug, the remains of a varmint killed by the father of Daniel Boone 122 years ago.

Federal REA's investment in North Carolina phones has been a sound one. The money has been used to construct 6,414 miles of line, and accompanying facilities, and rural people haven't been as slow to use the phones as some folk thought they would. By mid-1959, North Carolina borrowers had repaid more than \$1 million. Of this, \$441,080 was principal, \$346,233 was interest, and \$350,949 was paid in advance of due dates.



Next door to Brunswick Electric Co-op in Shallotte is the Shallotte exchange of Atlantic Telephone Membership Corporation. Manager Fred Brown, right, explains automatic workings to Brunswick Electrification Advisor Hugh Vance. This exchange serves 535 subscribers; the Bolivia exchange serves 196.

new Hotpoint TOUCH COMMAND AUTOMATIC DRYER

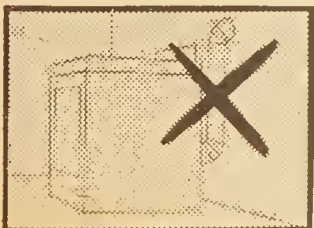


Model LC09

One touch of your finger gives you
the proper drying method for every known washable!

New Fabric Minder cycle "senses" when regular fabrics are dry, shuts off automatically; Wash-and-wear cycle dries clothes almost "wrinkle-free." Select-O-Time cycle properly dries special items. Only a few dollars down lets you enjoy new TOUCH COMMAND drying today!

- Big capacity—holds 20 lbs. damp-dry.
- Air freshener adds pine scent to wash.
- Toe-touch door opener leaves hands free.
- Sealed Calrod® heating units—no open coils.
- Porcelain top, drum, interior.



100% VENT-FREE!

Save \$15 to \$30 and more on installation! Lint and moisture are pumped down the drain—automatically!

Hotpoint

A Division of General Electric Company, Chicago 44, Illinois



SUPERSTITIOUS?

Here's why --



*The Carolina
Homemaker*
Edited By Rebekah Rivers

Ever wish on
a falling star?
Or bulldoze bad
luck with a
knock on wood?
Ever change
course when a

black cat crosses your path?

If you do, you're not the only one. Though no one admits to it, practically everyone has at least one pet superstition.

The idea of a lucky star dates from the Nativity—the Star of Bethlehem. And why are black cats ominous? Because our medieval ancestors were positive the devil and his witches-in-waiting prowled the earth in the garb of black cats.

Knocking on wood comes from the Druids of ancient England who believed trees were inhabited by gods. When asking a favor, Druid priests would touch the bark of a tree. If the tree-god was in a good mood (a mood to grant the favor!) he'd return the Druid's knock.

If some wooden things are lucky, why are wooden ladders so fearful? This superstition stems from early mystics who saw the triangle as a symbol of the Trinity, and hence, of eternity. Anyone who barges through the triangle under a ladder is therefore tempting the fates—who may retaliate by pushing the paint bucket over! But the blunderer can save himself in one of three magic ways:

- 1) By making a wish.
- 2) By crossing his fingers.
- 3) By making the sign of the fig (closing the fist and thrusting the thumb between forefinger and middle finger).

The higher significance of the fig has been lost in the mists of history, but two crossed fingers have long symbolized perfect unity. Any wish made at the junction of a cross—where two roads, two lines, or even two fingers met—this was a wish that was “caught” and would never slip away!

The Bible is full of Friday calamities—the fall of Adam and Eve, the flood, the confusion at Babel, the death of Christ. And when you add to fateful Friday the fearful number 13 (there were 13 at the Last Supper of Jesus), the result is a combination that awes many a superstitious citizen. No less a personage than Winston Churchill refuses to travel on Friday the 13th.

Backward regions have their own superstitions. If you belong to certain central African tribes, and if you're a woman, you would never be allowed to eat liver. Why? Tribal lore says the liver is the seat of the soul, says also that women obviously have no souls (and mustn't be allowed to get any!).

But you don't have to go to backward regions to find people carrying rabbits' feet. This comes from our cave

man ancestors who were awed by the way a rabbit thumped his hind foot, as if signalling other cottontails, while romping around in the moonlight. (The moon goddess was universally worshipped and feared.)

Another animal, the horse, was also sacred to many pagan people. And since everybody knew iron could route demons, it was natural that the horseshoe would bring good luck!

Almost all of us have the habit of covering our mouth when we yawn. Surely not a superstition, we say, but just good manners. And yet it all began when our forebears were afraid that yawning would let an evil spirit enter their bodies. They were afraid, very literally, of "losing their breath."

Color superstitions are plentiful among primitive people. Some African tribes believe black is the color of rain—to produce rain a black animal must be sacrificed. Peasants in part of Russia put skeins of red wool around the arms and legs of fever victims. Many modern popular beliefs about color are not superstitions at all. Red and orange really *do* tend to excite emotions, blue and green to calm them. Color designers and psychologists, together with modern color laboratories, have done much to remove the superstition from our dealings with color both in business and the home, and to make the use of color a science.

Speaking of business, did you know that the traditional and sober 99-year lease has its roots in a superstitious "numbers" game? The 100-year contract was never fashionable because even numbers were once considered unlucky. And one of the reasons the two-dollar bill came under a cloud: gamblers never liked a "deuce."

Far from being the musty old relic that many people think it is, superstition is as lively, contemporary and quick-sprouting as a garden weed. New ones are sprouting up all the time. In the last 20 years, baby shoes have become the guarantee of automotive safety for many a driver. And from the lunch counters and hamburger joints throughout the country a baffling belief has arisen—bubbles clustered in the center of your coffee mean money on the way.

An estimated 20 million of us tote lucky charms of one sort or another. President Eisenhower carries a five-guinea gold piece. Harry Truman can't be separated from a miniature piano. Countless numbers of us wear "lucky" clothes at crucial times.

So instead of burying that rabbit's foot in your pocket, take it out and show it to your friends. They might turn out to be fellow fetishists! But be careful. A gust of ill-wind might blow your lucky charm under a ladder or across a black cat's path.

HALLOWEEN COOKIES

SUGAR SPOOKS

(Old Fashioned Sweet Cookies)

Cream together:

½ cup shortening or butter

1 cup sugar

Add and mix well:

1 egg

Add and beat until smooth:

2 tablespoons milk

1 teaspoon vanilla or lemon extract

Sift together, then sift into mixture, working in well:

2 cups sifted Enriched Flour

½ teaspoon salt

2 teaspoons double-acting baking powder

Chill if possible. Turn out on lightly floured board, and roll to about ⅛ inch thickness. Cut with cookie cutter and place on greased pan. Sprinkle with sugar and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about 10 minutes. Decorate with Halloween faces using chocolate frosting, colored sugars, etc.

GOBLIN SPECIALS

(Sour Cream Drop Cookies)

1 teaspoon nutmeg

½ teaspoon soda

½ teaspoon salt

Add:

1 teaspoon vanilla or other flavoring

½ to 1 cup chopped nuts, raisins, chocolate chips or coconut

Mix until well blended. Drop by teaspoonfuls on greased baking sheets. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about 10 minutes.

If desired, top with cherries or pecans before baking. Yield: About 4 dozen cookies.

Cream together:

½ cup shortening

1 cup brown sugar, firmly packed

Add and beat well:

1 egg

½ cup sour cream

Sift together, then sift into mixture:

2¼ cups sifted Enriched Flour

1½ teaspoons double-acting baking powder

WITCHES' WAFERS

(Lemon Wafers)

Cream together:

½ cup shortening

1 cup sugar

Beat in:

1 egg

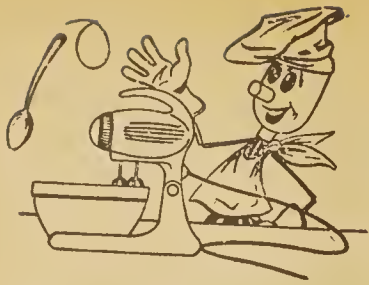
Add:

½ teaspoon lemon extract or lemon juice

Add gradually:

2 cups Enriched Flour

Roll very thin. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about 10 minutes. Decorate with Halloween faces using chocolate frosting, colored sugars, etc.



Carolina Kitchens

Recipes From Co-op Homemakers

MRS. PAUL DOLLYHITE, Mt. Airy, Route 2, tells us that so many of her friends have asked for her chocolate cake recipe that she thought readers of the Carolina Homemaker would like to try it.

She writes: "My family is especially fond of chocolate. This is the simplest and quickest chocolate cake I can bake. Just stir and bake in same pan. My four year-old daughter (see photo) enjoys stirring while I put in the ingredients. By the time they're added, it's ready to be put in the stove. We are tobacco farmers and when I help in the field or when company drops in at eating time, a dessert like this can be fixed in minutes."

The Dollyhites are members of Surry-Yadkin Electric Membership Corporation. They have three children: Ethel, Dillon and Nancy.

To save Mrs. Dollyhite's recipe, just clip along the dotted lines, paste it on the back of pasteboard and stick it in your permanent recipe file.

We'd like to see your favorite recipe. If you have one you'd like to share through this column, send it to: *Carolina Farmer*, Homemaking Section, Box 1699, Raleigh. If you have a good snapshot of yourself, send it along, too. And include something about yourself and family when you send your recipe: the size of your family, what they like to eat, the clubs you belong to.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE



Submitted by Mrs. Paul Dollyhite
Route 2, Mount Airy, N. C.

QUICK CHOCOLATE CAKE

Mix, bake and frost this cake in the same pan. Into an 8" x 8" x 2" pan, sift 1½ cups flour. Add:

1 cup sugar	1 cup cold water
3 tblsp. cocoa	6 tblsp. shortening
1 tsp. soda	1 tblsp. vinegar
½ tsp. salt	1 tsp. vanilla

Mix until batter is smooth. Bake in moderate oven (350 F.) 20 to 25 minutes. Spread quick frosting on top.

QUICK FROSTING

Mix 1 cup sugar, 2 tblsp. cocoa, ¼ cup butter or margarine and ¼ cup milk. Bring to full rolling boil. Cook 2 minutes. Remove from heat. When lukewarm, beat until thick enough to spread over top of cake. Store in covered pan.



For all the world's children...

"Trick or Treat" time is just around the corner, and I'm wondering how many North Carolina communities have joined the some 8,000 other communities in the United States in sponsoring "Trick or Treat for UNICEF?" (UNICEF is the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund.) Last year, these communities, through their children, collected \$750,000 for needy children all over the world—and, at the same time, they had fun.

The idea of the UNICEF HALLOWEEN is for children to collect pennies in milk bottles on All Hallow's Eve, thereby combining traditional fun with a constructive purpose. (Usually churches or other organizations sponsor parties for the young folks after they have made their rounds for pennies.)

Every community can take part, and those of you who are sponsoring Halloween affairs through your churches and schools should certainly give this wonderful project some consideration. Detailed information on successful UNICEF promotions can be obtained by writing the U. S. Committee for UNICEF, United Nations, New York, or by writing this column, Box 1699, Raleigh.

By encouraging your children to collect pennies for UNICEF rather than goodies for themselves, you will help the United Nations Children's Fund in its gigantic task of assisting underdeveloped countries in their fight against the dread diseases which affect millions of their children. UNICEF pennies not only help stamp out disease in some 100 countries, it also earns friends for the United States.

Halloween pennies, transformed into life-saving medicines and health-giving milk and vitamins, carry a message to the children they reach—a message from American youth—a message of friendship and hope.

Just to show you how important these pennies are—and even one penny is important—take a look at what they'll buy:

5¢ provides enough penicillin to cure one child of yaws

1¢ provides the vaccine to inoculate one child against TB

1¢ provides 5 large glasses of milk

Don't you think your children would feel mighty important to have contributed so greatly to the health and hope of all the world's children?

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (no stamps, please) for EACH pattern to: CAROLINA FARMER, Post Office Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add 10¢ for EACH pattern if you wish first-class mailing.

Autumn Fashions

4915. WONDER blouses take little fabric; little sewing time. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12-20. Size 16 top style, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards, 35-inch; middle, $1\frac{1}{8}$ yards 39-inch; lower 2 yards 35-inch.

9020. Bow-softened shirtwaist style with cardigan buttoning. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes $14\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{1}{2}$. Size 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ takes $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards 39-inch fabric.

9003. All-day casual has smart off-the-throat collar, slim skirt. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes $14\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{1}{2}$. Size 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ takes $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards 35-inch fabric.

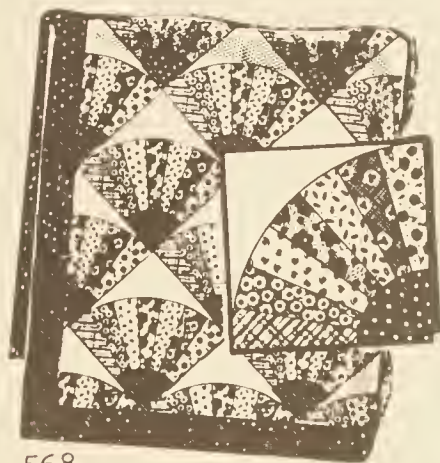
4691. Step-in dress with rounded yoke, softly gathered bodice. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12 - 20; 40 - 42. Size 16 takes $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 35-inch fabric; $\frac{1}{4}$ yard contrast.

9302. Dolly wardrobe is a Christmas gift she'll never forget. Includes 3 dresses, blouse, pedal pushers, coat, petticoat. Printed Pattern for dolls $10\frac{1}{2}$, 18, 20, 22 inches tall. Yardages in pattern.

9123. Wrap-and-button coverall for household chores. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes $14\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{1}{2}$. Size 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ takes 2 yards 35-inch fabric.



NEEDLE NOVELTIES



7437. Avoid the gift-making rush. Whip up this jolly Santa apron NOW. Easy to sew, to applique. Transfer of $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $11\frac{1}{2}$ -inch head; holly band, pattern for apron yoke. 568. Friendship Fan Quilt has only 3 different patches. Trade scraps with friends to get greater variety. Easy to piece. Chart, pattern of patches. Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for each pattern to: The Carolina Farmer, 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add FIVE CENTS for EACH pattern for 1st-class mailing. Send an additional 25¢ for new 1960 Needlecraft Catalogue.

Rural Exchange

RATES: 15c PER WORD CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—\$3.00

• ANNUAL MEETINGS

SANFORD. Central Electric Membership Corporation, October 2, 7:30 p.m., Central High School. **SPEAKER.** 50 FREE PRIZES.

LEXINGTON. Davidson Electric Membership Corporation, October 17, 1 p.m., Lexington YMCA. \$2,000 in FREE PRIZES.

WALLACE. Four County Electric Membership Corporation, October 24, 10:30 a.m. D. S. Weaver, Director, North Carolina Extension Service, will speak. **FREE PRIZES.**

WHITEVILLE. Brunswick Electric Membership Corporation, October 30, 1:30 p.m., Liberty Tobacco Warehouse. **SPEAKER** and \$2,500 in FREE PRIZES.

SPINDALE. Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation, October 31, 10 a.m., Spindale Community Center. **SPEAKER** and \$1,000 in FREE PRIZES.

ST. PAULS. Lumbee River Electric Membership Corporation, November 4, 10 a.m., St. Pauls National Guard Armory. Terry Sanford will speak. \$1,500 in FREE PRIZES.

GOLDSBORO. Tri-County Electric Membership Corporation, November 7, 2 p.m., Goldsboro High School Auditorium. **SPEAKER** and FREE PRIZES.

DUNN. South River Electric Membership Corporation, November 20, 1 p.m., Dunn Armory. **SPEAKER** and \$1,000 in FREE PRIZES.

PANTEGO. Woodstock Electric Membership Corporation, December 4, at 7:30 P.M., Pantego School Auditorium. **FREE PRIZES.**

• AGENTS WANTED

WILL YOU test new items in your home? Surprisingly big pay. Latest conveniences for home, car. Send no money. Just your name. **KRISTEE 111, Akron, Ohio.**

• BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MINK raising information free. Complete. Lake Superior Mink Farm, Superior, EE, Wisconsin.

RAISE Angora, New Zealand Rabbits on \$500 month plan. Sure-fire method. Plenty markets. Free details. White's Rabbitry, Delaware, Ohio.

• EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

HIGH SCHOOL AT HOME in spare time with 62-year-old school. No classes. Standard high school texts supplied. Single subjects if desired. Credit for subjects already completed. Progress at own speed. Diploma awarded. Information booklet free . . . write today! American School, Dept. X758, Drexel at 58th, Chicago 37, Ill.

• FARM CHEMICALS

KILL WILD ONIONS and dock this fall and winter with R-H WEED RHAP. Low Cost. Will not injure grasses, grains; not poisonous. For free information write Reasor-Hill Corporation, Box 36E, Jacksonville, Ark.

KILL BRUSH at low cost with amazing R-H Brush Rhap. Will not injure grasses, grains; not poisonous. For free information write: Reasor-Hill Corporation, Box 36E, Jacksonville, Ark.

KILL SUBMERSED water weeds which foul up motor propellers, tangle fishing gear, with R-H Weed Rhap-20, Granular 2,4-D. Inexpensive, easy to use, sure results. For details write Reasor-Hill Corporation, Box 36E, Jacksonville, Ark.

• OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

\$500 for your photo—children, teenagers, women. Send photo for FREE report, offer. Returned. **STUDIO, 5032CNL Lankershim, North Hollywood, Calif.**

\$500 FOR YOUR CHILD'S PHOTO

This child's mother received big check. Up to \$500 paid for children's photos when used for advertising. Hundreds selected monthly. Ages 2 mos. to 20 yrs. Rush 1 small photo for approval. Print child's and mother's name, address on back. Returned 2 weeks. No obligation. Testimonials sent.



HOLLYWOOD SPOTLITE, Dept. KH
8344 Beverly Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.

• MISCELLANEOUS

ELECTRIC DRILL, 1/4" Jacobs chuck and key, mirror finish, fully guaranteed, UL and CSA approved. Heavy duty model retailing regularly for \$23.50. Buy it this month for only \$13.95 Postpaid. **L. G. Ranger, P. O. Box 111, Dale, Ind.**

SEW APRONS at Home For Stores

No charge for material to fill orders. In our fourth successful year.

ADCO MFG. CO., Bastrop 80, La.

SUBSCRIBE TO GOVERNMENT SURPLUS weekly, lists all sales. Buy jeeps, trucks, boats, tents, tires, etc., direct from government. Next 10 issues \$2. Government Surplus, Paxton, Ill.

POEMS WANTED Immediately for Musical Setting and Recording. Free Examination. Rush Poems, Songcrafters, Lyric Dept., Acklen Station, Nashville, Tenn.

\$200 MONTHLY POSSIBLE, Sewing Baby-wear! Easy — big demand! No house selling! Free Information. Send name to: Cuties, Warsaw 160, Ind.

• POULTRY

FIRST QUALITY CHICKS! HEAVY BREED COCKERELS C.O.D. \$6.95 per 100 (Positively No Leghorns). **SPECIAL WHITE ROCK CROSS COCKERELS** \$8.95 per 100. Heavy Assorted Straight Run \$10.95-100. "DELUXE" LAYING STRAIN New Hampshire Reds, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes your choice Straight Run \$12.95-100. High Production Heavy Breed Sexed Pullets \$23.95-100. Red-rock Sexlink Pullets \$25.95-100, Straight Run \$13.95-100. "EGG KING" Pedigreed Laying Strain White Leghorn (Large English Type) Sexed Pullets \$28.95-100, Straight Run \$12.95-100. Live, Delivery Guaranteed. 100% Bloodtested. F.O.B. Prompt Shipment. **RUBY BABY CHICKS, Dept. NCRA-5, Norfolk, Va.**

AROUND THE HOUSE

Electrical tips to help the home handyman—and woman, too



By **C. L. Overman**
Agricultural Engineer

Power Lines & Pipe

Not long ago a man was severely burned when he touched a 12,000-volt power line with a joint of pipe. He was using the pipe to check the oil level in a tank. In one brief moment, he forgot about the wires overhead and nearly lost his life.

Pipe is more likely to touch a power line when workers are drilling a new well or removing the casing from an old one. New wells should be located at least 50 feet from the nearest power line to prevent the movement of machinery, pipe, or well casing into the wires.

If you must remove the casing from an old well located close to a power line, call your electric cooperative a few days ahead of time. It will be happy to advise you on how to proceed, and will turn off the power if it looks like you might hit the wires.

Tanks

Oil and gasoline tanks should be located well away from power line to prevent someone from touching the wires with a checking stick. Keep a wooden stick handy, about one foot longer than the tank is deep, for checking the fluid level inside the tank.

TV Antennas

Locate your TV antenna at least 50 feet from the nearest power line, and farther if the antenna is high enough to fall across the wires. If your house is too close to permit a safe roof-top installation, put the antenna on a pole well away from the power line. It may take a little more antenna wire to do so, but you'll be safe.

All TV antennas should be grounded before they are raised to their final position. Attach a No. 6 bare copper wire (No. 4 bare aluminum wire if your antenna is made of aluminum) to the antenna. Connect the other end of the wire to an underground water pipe or ground rod. Make this connection with a ground rod clamp to assure yourself of a firm contact between the wire and the pipe or rod.

**SOUTHERN ENGINEERING
COMPANY
ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA**

School

On her first day of school, little Janie began to cry. "You aren't homesick already, are you?" the teacher asked kindly.

"No," was the tearful response, "I'm *here* sick."

* * *

Bargain Day

A destitute editor died after a lingering illness and his friend took up a collection for his burial. The solicitor approached a politician and asked: "Could you give me a dollar to bury an editor?"

The politician pulled out a \$5 bill and said, "Here—bury five of them."

* * *

Russian Propaganda

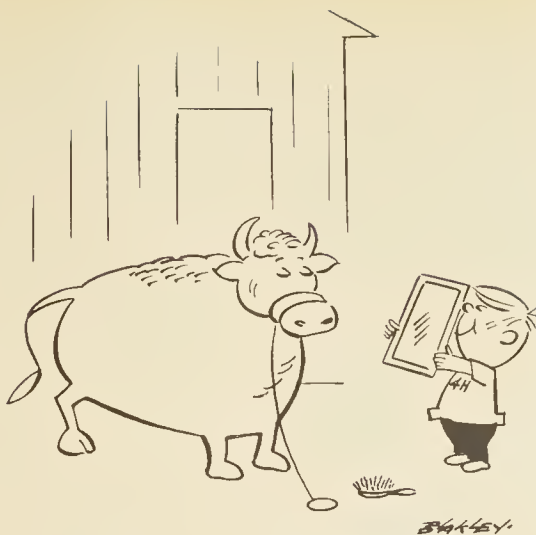
Radio Russia says that America is a hysterical topsy-turvy country where people eat upside-down cake, doors go around in circles, and everybody has an inside outhouse.

* * *

Honeymoon

Everyone was gaily throwing rice at the newly married couple as they set off for their honeymoon. However, two of the bride's closest girl friends stood apart shaking their heads.

"She's been married so many times," said one as she watched the car drive off, "that the only way she'll still get a thrill from Niagara Falls will be to go over it in a barrel."



HALE!

Wise Cracks

... Some people don't think before they speak—nor afterwards.

... About the only thing you're sure to get just by asking for it is trouble.

... Oh, for the good old days, when you got the landlord to fix anything by threatening to move.

... Then there was another man who thought for himself. He quit smoking anything.

Unanimous

A fourth-grade teacher, in selecting the Bible story of Sampson to read to her class, said, "This story is about the strongest man who ever lived. Can you guess his name?" No one could. "His name begins with 'S,'" she hinted. The whole room spoke in one voice: "Superman!"

* * *

Bad Case

Mr. Jones went to see a psychiatrist. "It's awful, Doctor. I just can't remember anything any more."

"Hmmm," said the psychiatrist, "when did you start having this trouble?"

"What trouble?" replied Mr. Jones.

* * *

Book Learning

The boxing teacher had just finished giving a new pupil his first lesson. Taking a look in the mirror at his flattened nose and puffy eyes, the pupil asked in a shaky voice: "Do you offer correspondence courses?"

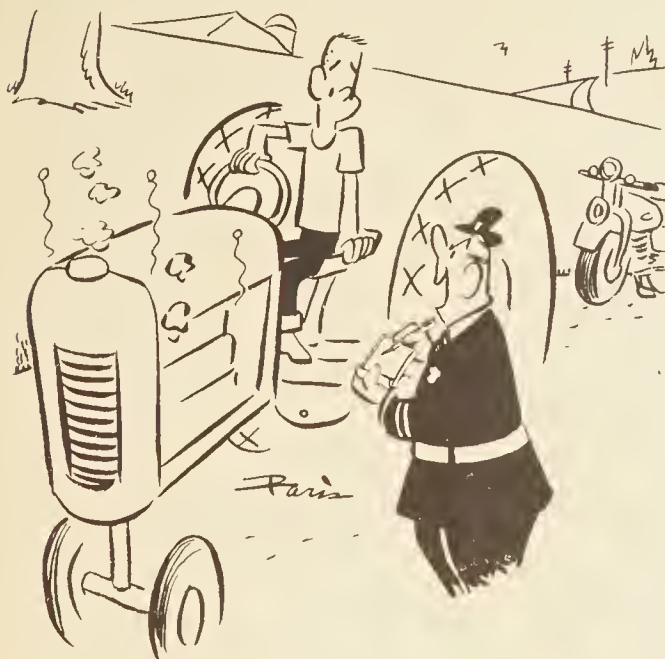
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Exercise

On the beach a jolly fat man watched several shapely young ladies through their morning exercises.

"Do you think that sort of thing is really good for reducing?" his companion asked.

"Unquestionably," beamed the fat man. "I walk three miles every day just to watch it."



"Congratulations! You are being awarded a certificate for having attained the highest tractor speed in the county."



"Are you a man of *courage*, Sir?"

"STAND ON YOUR OWN TWO FEET."



Dave, It's Cold Outside!

With the unseasonally cool pre-fall days, comes an unseasonally icy speech by David A. Hamil, REA Administrator.

At this writing, we haven't heard him make the speech, but we received a copy of it. He's to deliver it at the regional meetings of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA). One of these will have been held in Raleigh by the time you read this.

In keeping with Secretary of Agriculture Benson's policy to boost REA interest rates, Hamil says the co-ops are "sitting on a gold mine," and plugs the unusual theory that the way to make them more successful is to increase their operating expenses (specifically, the expense of borrowing money).

Hamil says that "some of you howl as though you are stranded on an alkali flat when, in fact, you are sitting on a gold mine."

His analogy is false, but it makes a

nice headline. We haven't heard the cops howling or talking poor mouth. They have done some studies—which Hamil hasn't—to show the effect of an increased interest rate on the cooperatives.

The last time we checked, about 50 per cent of our rural North Carolina citizens still couldn't afford indoor plumbing, even though 97 per cent had electric service.

We like Dave, but we think he should be forced to re-read that crack about "sitting on a gold mine" from inside a windy "chick sale" on a February morning in Yancey County. You forget what it's like in Washington.

Even those 50 per cent of us who have graduated to indoor comforts are a long way from enjoying the full benefits of electricity, and we'll be a lot longer before we do if Hamil succeeds in selling us a higher interest rate and larger electric bills.

A Bargain

Administrator Hamil once used the expression "bargain basement interest rate" to describe the cost of REA loan funds. Why not? Most of the country people we know of have to stick pretty close to the bargain basement. They decided 25 years ago they could never afford the upstairs price tags the power

companies had pinned on service for rural citizens.

But all Americans have found a bargain in REA. Cooperative consumers are worth about \$20 million a year to North Carolina appliance dealers alone. Inject the multiplier concept into these sales, and our state's economy is jacked up by \$140 million a year just from appliance sales.



TARHEEL
Views
BY
WILLIAM T. CRISP

□ North Carolina was the first state in the country to pass laws providing for the formation of electric membership corporations. But in 1935, when our act was passed, the General Assembly went even further than that.

It became the first and only legislature to set up a statewide agency to promote these EMCs and to perform certain regulatory functions over them.

The North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority is one of our favorite public agencies. And its chairman, Gwyn B. Price, is one of our favorite people. Both the Authority and Mr. Price, who has served as chairman for over 18 years, have performed a marvelous work in getting North Carolina virtually 100% electrified.

In 1945, the General Assembly also made the Authority responsible for the rural telephone program, which it has promoted with a high degree of success. (See story on page 10 of this issue.)

The Authority is given several specific duties to perform in connection with both the electric and telephone membership corporations.

First, it surveys the need for these organizations; then it approves their incorporation. After that, it must approve all their loan applications to REA: It serves as a "public guardian" of your cooperative's borrowing activities.

The Authority exercises the power of eminent domain for the co-ops, bringing court actions whenever necessary to condemn needed rights-of-way.

But, up and above its constant overseeing function, the Authority has played, and continues to play, a far more vital role. It is the official public conscience and moral force working to advance the cause of rural electrification and telephony.

This dynamic and always-needed role is best exemplified in the person of Gwyn B. Price himself. He has "gone to bat" for rural North Carolina in its effort to achieve these two most long-sought and sorely-needed services.

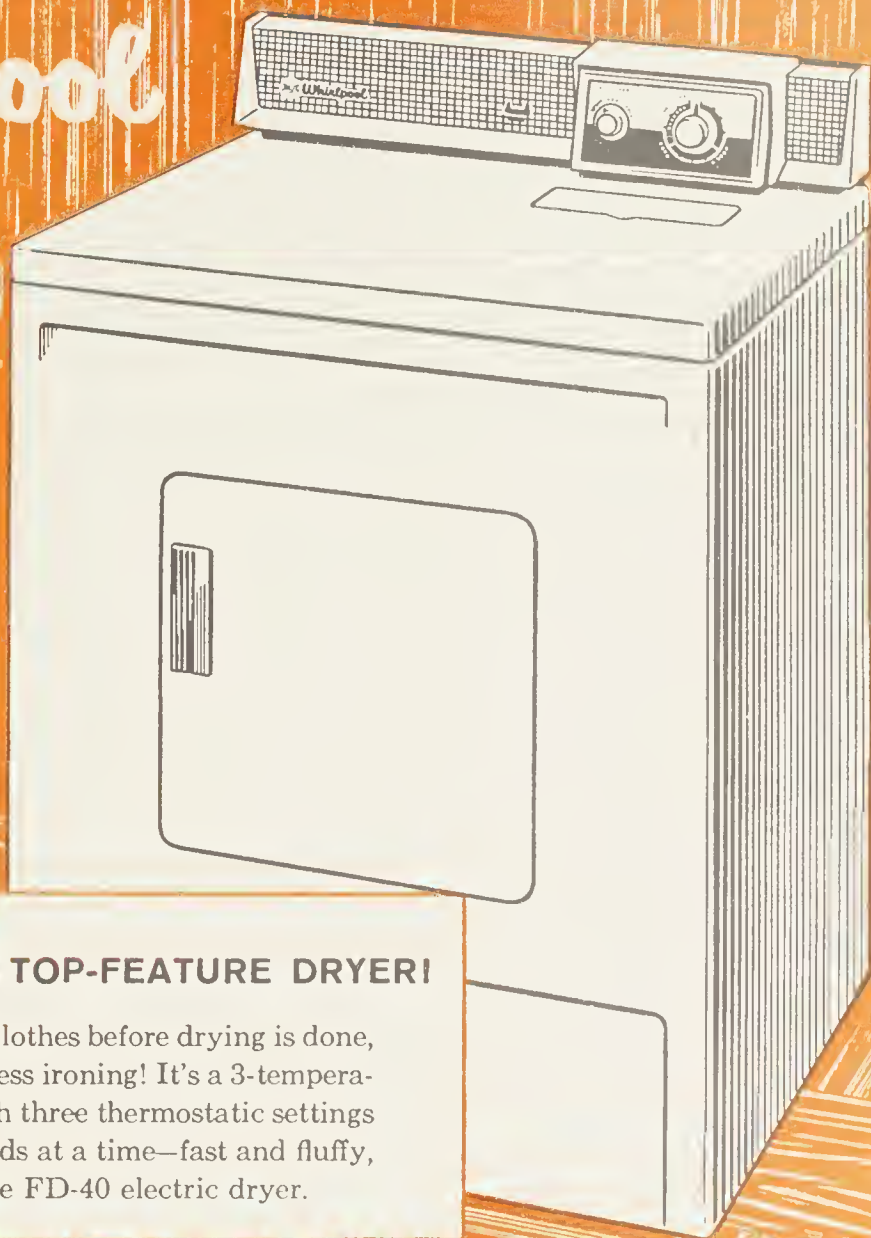
In short, he has truly earned the name by which he is affectionately called by so many of us, "Mr. Rural Electrification."

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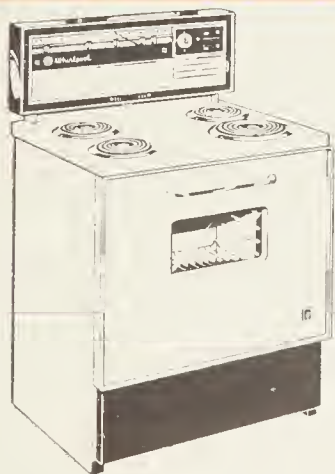
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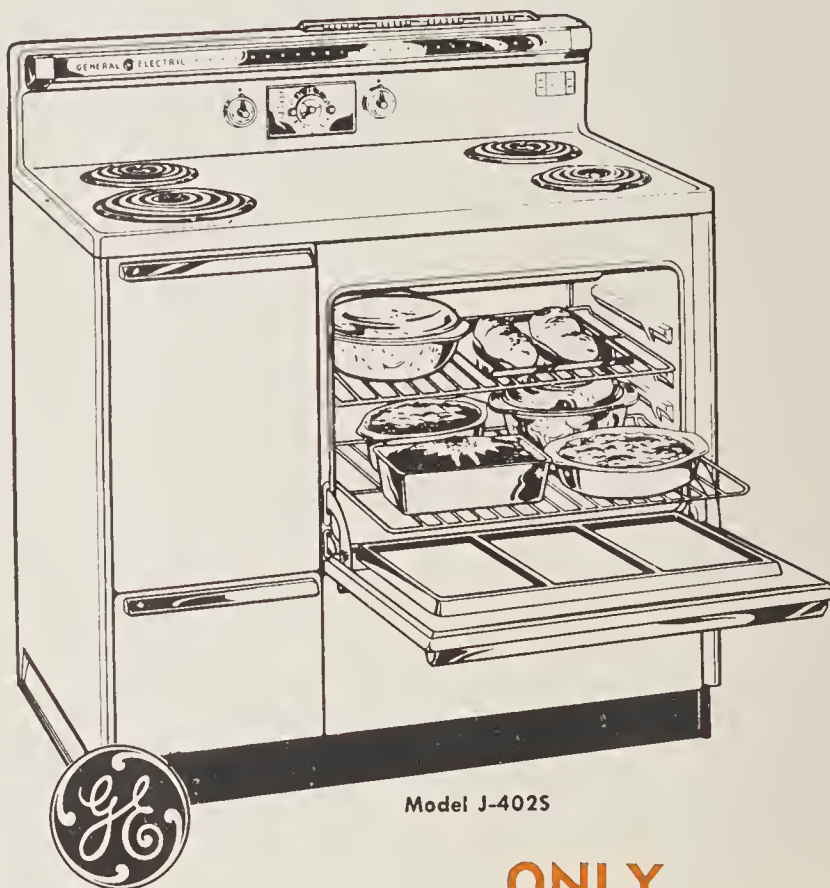
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